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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/091,455	03/07/2002	Toshinori Tanaka	Q68494	2481

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EXAMINER

MULLINS, BURTON S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2834	

DATE MAILED: 07/30/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/091,455	TANAKA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Burton S. Mullins	2834	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 June 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15 and 17-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 2,4,6,8,10,12,14 and 16 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on 06 June 2003 is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1, 5 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Rickrode et al. (US 3,722,144). Rickrode teaches a rotary electric machine comprising: a commutator 30 (Fig.1); brushes (not shown, c.8, lines 16-20) sliding on a surface of the commutator 30; and an armature 28; wherein the surface of the commutator is rubbed by a “shakedown brush” comprising an “abrading” brush 106 (Fig.5) other than the brushes in advance of assembling the brushes in the rotary electric machine (c.1, line 43-c.2, line 4; c.3, lines 32-48). Rickrode’s abrading brush 106 (Figs.4-5) meets the interpretation of a “shakedown brush” because it is a non-electrified brush other than the ‘normal’ motor brushes (the brush 106 is smaller than the commutator; c.6, lines 54-57) comprising bristles 110 which rub the surface of the commutator and deburr the leading edges of the commutator bars 112 (c.7, lines 32-47). The operation takes place before the motor is assembled, as part of fabrication of the commutator bars (c.1, line 43-c.2, line 4).

Regarding claim 5, the wire or preferably “Nylon” abrading brush of Rickrode (c.6, lines 38-46) is different from the carbon brushes described at c.8, lines 16-20.

Regarding claim 18, the armature 28 of Rickrode has not yet been assembled into an electric machine, and the carbon brushes described at c.8, lines 16-20 have not been “assembled in the rotary electric machine”.

Regarding claim 19, the armature 28 may comprise a single, “newly manufactured” unit (c.8, lines 40-41).

Regarding claim 20, there is no electricity applied to the abrading brush 106.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 ^{are} rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rickrode. Regarding claim 3, Rickrode does not teach explicitly that the abrading brush 106 is larger in width than the motor brushes. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to select a larger width since Rickrode teaches that the brushes are obtainable in various diameters and widths or thicknesses (c.6, lines 50-51) and since changes in size have been held to involve ordinary skill. In re Rose, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955). Regarding claim 7, the wire or preferably “Nylon” abrading brush of Rickrode (c.6, lines 38-46) is different from the carbon brushes described at c.8, lines 16-20. Regarding claims 9, 11, 13 and 15, Rickrode does not explicitly teach that the armature is to be used on an electromotive

power steering device, however a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, as Rickrode's armature is, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Regarding claim 2, the wire or preferably "Nylon" abrading brush of Rickrode (c.6, lines 38-46) would not appear to produce a carbon coating on the surface of the commutator. Claims 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16, by virtue of their dependence from claim 2, would be allowable.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 6 June 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Rickrode's abrading brush 160 is not a "shakedown" brush in the sense that it is completely different in structure, purpose, function and shape from applicant's brush, and that it is not "a component of a rotary electric machine for providing electricity to a coil in an armature...."

In response, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies to define a “shakedown” brush---i.e., the shakedown brush’s structure, purpose, function and shape---are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In response to applicant’s argument that applicant’s shakedown brush comprises “a component of a rotary electric machine for providing electricity to a coil in an armature...” and thus is completely different from Rickrode’s abrading brush 106, the examiner firsts notes that applicant’s shakedown brush is not part of the assembled machine and therefore cannot provide electricity to a coil, since the brush is removed after sliding on the surface of the commutator, and thereafter bearings 8 and brush holder 9 are assembled and yoke 1 with magnets 2 is engaged with bracket 6 (p.9, lines 4-22). Thus, it is clear from the specification that applicant’s shakedown brush is used in advance of assembly of the motor.

As to the argument that applicant’s shakedown brush provides electricity to a coil, the specification is quite clear that applicant’s shakedown brush slides on the surface of the commutator without applying electricity to the armature or the shakedown brush (p.7, lines 2-6 & p.9, lines 6-8).

Turning now to the issue of whether Rickrode’s “abrading brush” 106 comprises applicant’s “shakedown brush”, it is elementary that claims are given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification. *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 162 USPQ 541 (CCPA 1969). In this respect, applicant’s specification describes a “shakedown” brush as being a brush other than “brushes sliding on a surface of the commutator” (brushes supplying

electricity to the commutator during operation of the motor) which “slid[es] on a surface of the commutator” and “rub[s] the surface of the commutator...without applying electricity to the shakedown brush” (p.7, lines 2-6). The shakedown brush “rub[s] the surface of the commutator 5 in advance [of assembly]” (p.9, lines 24-25) so that, e.g., “a burr on the surface of the commutator 5 can be removed” p.9, line 27-p.10, line 1). See also p.12, lines 23-25, which describes the function of the carbon coating produced by the shakedown brush as removing “burrs and scars on the surface of the commutator”.

Thus, without any other structure or functional language in the claim to limit the term, a broad, reasonable interpretation of applicant’s “shakedown brush” is that it is a non-electrified brush other than the ‘normal’ brushes which, before the motor is assembled, rubs the surface of the commutator to remove burrs.

Rickrode’s abrading brush 106 (Figs.4-5) meets this interpretation of a “shakedown brush” because it is a non-electrified brush other than the ‘normal’ motor brushes (the brush 106 is smaller than the commutator; c.6, lines 54-57) comprising bristles 110 which rub the surface of the commutator and deburr the leading edges of the commutator bars 112 (c.7, lines 32-47). The operation takes place before the motor is assembled, as part of fabrication of the commutator bars (c.1, line 43-c.2, line 4). Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that Rickrode’s abrading brush 106 comprises applicant’s “shakedown” brush as claimed.

Applicant cannot read limitations only set forth in the description into the claims for the purpose of avoiding prior art. *In re Sporck*, 155 USPQ 687 (CCPA 1967).

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Burton S. Mullins whose telephone number is 305-7063. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9 am to 5 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nestor Ramirez can be reached on 308-1371. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 305-1341 for regular communications and 305-1341 for After Final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 308-0956.



BURTON S. MULLINS
PRIMARY EXAMINER